

~~25992~~ 26016

S/135/61/000/008/005/011

A006/A101

On the problem of breaking tests ...

strength of glue-welded specimens exceeded almost by a factor of 2 that of welded specimens of the same design and by 83% that of glue-welded standard cross-shaped specimens. The strength of the new welded specimens was by 30% higher than that of standard cross-shaped specimens and the strength of the new riveted specimens was by 10 - 12% below that of riveted standard cross-shaped specimens. A particularly high difference was observed during uniform and non-uniform break of glued specimens. Experiments confirmed the conception on the high strength of glued joints under conditions of uniform break, exceeding even that of glue-welded joints and on the very low strength of these joints during non-uniform break. The experiments lead to the following conclusions: The breaking force of welded, glue-welded and riveted specimens depend on their rigidity and the system of loading. The opinion of some authors that the glue layer in a glue-welded joint does not increase its breaking strength is not correct. In structures whose components are exposed to uniform break, the use of glue-welded joints is efficient to the same degree as in structure parts subjected to shearing stresses. There are 2 tables and 4 figures. ✓

Card 2/2

2/125/62/000/004/003/013
2040/0113

12200

AUTHOR: Shavrin, V.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Strength of glue-welded joints

ABSTRACT: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1962, 16-22

NOTE: Joints in Al 16-M (D16MT) duralumin produced by resistance welding combined with special new PA-1 (VK-1) glue were tested for strength and proved better than all the riveted, welded or glued joints tested for comparison. At 20°C , the strength was 150 kgf/cm^2 in shearing and 740 kgf/cm^2 and 22 kgf/cm^2 respectively in tension with even and uneven loading; the fatigue limit was 3.5 kgf/cm^2 which is three times higher than in normal welds, and the impact strength was 2.6 times greater than the resistance of welded joints. The new glue was developed jointly by the VIM and NIIPK institutes and can be used for structures working at not higher than 150°C . In the experiments, joints were made in 1 to 2 mm sheets, telescopically

Card 1/2

Strength of glue-welded joints

3/125/62/000/004/003/013
2040/2113

joined cylinders, U-bars, etc. The advantages of glue welds were particularly good in thin sheet joints because of improved rigidity. The glue-welding process was previously described by the author ("Svarochnoye proizvodstvo", no. 11, 1959). There are 12 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1961

Sheet 2/2

L 47/30-45 EIV(c)/EFN/EPA(s)-2/EWP(j)/EWP(E)/EWA(c)/EWT(d)/EWP(m)/EWP(c)/T/EWP(w)/
EWP(v)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c) EM/RM/WM/JD/HM

ACCESSION NR AM5000999

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/ 4/6
B+1

Ascher, Grigoriy Grigor'yevich (Engineer); Shavyrin, Vladislav Nikolayevich
Candidate of Technical Sciences); Andreyev, Nikolay Khristoforovich
Candidate of Technical Sciences); Fel'dman, Lev Semenovich (Engineer)

Glue-welded joints in mechanical engineering (Kleyesvarnyye soyedineniya v
mashinostroyenii), Kiev, [Izd-vo "Tekhnika"], 1964, 199 p. illus., biblio.
, 600 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: glue welding, spot welding, quality control, aluminum alloy

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book reports the results of scientific and experimental work on the use of glue-welded joints in structures made from high-strength aluminum alloys. Basic attention is given to the technology of fabricating glue-welded joints, development of glue composition, glue application, preparation of surface for welding, anticorrosion protection of glue-welded joints, mechanization and automation of the glue welding process, and its technical-economical indicators. The book includes a comparison of the strength of welded and glue-welded joints under static and cyclic loads under conditions of normal and elevated temperatures. The book is intended for engineers, designers, and researchers in various branches of machine building.

CSD 1/2

L 47730-65

ACCESSION NR AM5000999

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SUBMITTED: 29Apr64

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 031

OTHER: 010

2/27/8

ACC NR: AT7007351

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0099/0105

AUTHOR: Shavyrin, V. N.

ORG: None

TITLE: Mechanizing the process of making glued and welded joints

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po avtomatizatsii protsessov mashinostroyeniya. 4th, 1964. Avtomatizatsiya protsessov svarki i obrabotki davleniyem (Automation of welding and pressure treatment processes); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 99-105

TOPIC TAGS: glue welding, industrial automation, welding technology, automatic welding

ABSTRACT: A technological process has been developed for making joints by a combination of resistance spot welding and cementing of metal structural elements. The addition of special structural glue to the joint increases the strength characteristics and provides anticorrosion protection. Two methods are used for making glued and welded joints: 1. conventional welding followed by application of the glue (penetration by capillary forces) and 2. welding over a fresh layer of liquid or paste cement. The author describes the universal VUS-1 welding manipulator designed for mechanization of the spot welding process on large structures with compound curvature. This manipulator lines up the panels normal to the electrodes of the welder, automatically moves

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ACC NR: AT7007351

the workpiece through the proper spacing along the seam and makes tack welds at these points. An eight-channel programmed control unit for this manipulator is also described. Closed-circuit TV may be used for remote control. The operation of the BPU-1 programmed regulator for automatically welding elements of varying thickness is discussed. Mechanization of the electrode cleaning process is considered and it is pointed out that the GZP dressing unit based on the UD-2M angle drill may be used for solving this problem. Finally, an automatic machine for applying the cement to the welded joint (capillary method) is described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

CHANGING, C.

And z... ..
T... ..

(RMS 17:11)

DEMIDOVA, L.S., SHAVYRINA, A.V., KUZINA, Z.M., FADEYEVA, O.I.,
LEVIN, V.L.

Results of using geobotanical methods in hydrogeological
investigations in Chernozem regions, Trudy VAGT no.1:61-70
'55. (MLRA 9:11)

(Phytogeography) (Chernozem soils)
(Water, Underground)

AUTHOR: Shavyrina, A.V. SCV, 132-59-1-5/18

TITLE: The Utilization of Geobotanical Symptoms in the Search for Water on Virgin Lands of the Kustanay Oblast (Ispol'zovaniye geobotanicheskikh priznakov pri poiskakh vody na tselinnykh zemlyakh Kustanayskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 1, pp 23-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Numerous shallow depressions occurring in the southern part of the Kustanay oblast very often indicate that underground water is to be found there at a slight depth, especially when the quack grass (*Agropyrum repens*) and other moisture-loving plants are growing in these depressions. There are three Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGINGEO

Card 1,1

SHAVYRINA, A.V.,

Possibility of predicting the mineralization of underground water
from the chlorine content of phreatophyte plants. Sov. geol. 4
no.3:111-113 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii
i inzhenernoy geologii.

(Phreatophytes)
(Water, Underground)

VOSTOKOVA, Ye.A.; SHAVYRINA, A.V.; LAMICHEVA, S.G.; VIKTOROV, S.V.,
doktor geogr. nauk, nauchnyy red.; FEDGROVA, L.N., red.izd-
va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on indicator plants for ground waters and soils in
southern deserts of the U.S.S.R.] Spravochnik po rasteniam-
indikatoram gruntovykh vod i pochvo-gruntov dlia iuzhnykh
pustyn' SSSR. Pod red. S.V.Viktorova. Moskva, Gosgeoltekh-
izdat, 1962. 123 p. plates. (MIRA 15:12)

(Russia, Southern--Indicator plants)

(Russia, Southern--Desert flora)

SHAVYRINA, A.V.

Possibility of using the geobotanical method in the search
of fresh water in southern deserts. Trudy MOIP 8:27-31 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

AFBULOV, Yu.A.: FEDYUKINA, N.L.; SHAVYRINA, V.V.:

Dienes

Interaction of di-(cyclohexene-1-yl-1), 2, 3-dimethyl-butadiene-1, 3 and 1-phenyl-butadiene-1, 3 with nitroso compounds. Uch. zap. Mosk. un., No. 132, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SHAVVRINA, V. V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

④ Chem

The reactions of dienic hydrocarbons with nitroso compounds. Addition of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene, 1-phenyl-1,3-butadiene, and 4-1-cyclohexen-1-yl to aromatic nitroso compounds. Yu. A. Arbizov, N. L. Fedvukina, V. V. Shavvrina, and R. I. Shepleva. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1952, 539-42 (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 4342f. H. L. H.

Yu. A. Arbuzov, V. V. Shavyrina, N. L. Fedukina, K. I. Shapovalova, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR; Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

RUSS/Chemistry - Diene Syntheses Nitroso Compounds

May/Jun 52

"The Reaction between Diene Hydrocarbons and Nitroso Compounds. Addition of 2, 3-Dimethylbutadiene-1, 3, 1-Phenylbutadiene-1, 3, and Di-(Cyclohexene-1-yl-1) to Aromatic Nitroso Compounds," Yu. A. Arbuzov, N. L. Fedukina, V. V. Shavyrina, K. I. Shapovalova, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR; Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"In Ak Nauk, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 3, pp 566-569

Studied the reactions of 2, 3-Dimethylbutadiene-1, 3, trans-1-phenylbutadiene-1, 3 and di-(cyclohexene-1-yl-1) with aromatic nitroso comds. Obtained the addn pro ducts of 2, 3-dimethylbutadiene-1, 3 with nitrosobenzene and p-nitrosotoluene, of trans-1-phenylbutadiene-1, 3 with nitrosobenzene, o-nitrosotoluene and p-nitrosotoluene, and of di-(cyclohexene-1-yl-1) with nitrosobenzene and p-nitrosotoluene.

LA 220743

CHENCHIKOVA, E.P.; SHAVYRINA, V.V.

Some data on the sporocidal and bactericidal effects of 1-3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantion. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.3:78-81 (MIRA 11:2)
Ag. '57.

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo dezinfeksiionnogo instituta.
(HYDANTOINS, effects,
1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantion, bactericidal &
sporocidal eff. (Rus))
(ANTISEPTICS, effects,
same)

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Methods in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1953, No. 92969

Author : Shnayder, M. V.; Shavyrina, V. V.
Inst : Central Scientific Research Institute for Disinfectants
Title : Insecticide Properties of Metaxychlor

Orig Pub : Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. dezinfekts. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 10, 211-216

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

SHAVYRINA, V. V.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001. Insects. Insects P
USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Harmful Insects and Arachnids. Chemical Method of Controlling Harmful Insects and Arachnids. CIA-RDP86-00513R001548720019-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96503.

Author : Vashkov, V. I.; Klechetova, A. M.; Shavyrina, V. V.; Shilova, S. A.; and Kalugina, T. I.
Inst : Central Scientific Research Disinfection Institute.
Title : The Activator's DMC Influence on the Insecticide Effectiveness of DDT Preparations.

Orig Pub: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. dezinfekts. in-ta, 1957, vyp 10, 198-204.

Abstract: When 1-20% of the activator DMC (4,4'-dichlorodiphenylmethylcarbinol) is added to DDT the effect on the DDT preparations against flies, bugs, lice and roaches is accelerated and the

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17(2,12)

30V/16-59-6-17/46

AUTHORS Chenchikova, E.P. and Shavyrina, V.V.

TITLE. Some Data on the Sporicidal and Bactericidal Properties of Trichlorisocyanuric Acid

PERIODICAL. Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, ⁷⁰Nr 6, pp 82-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors performed tests to study the bactericidal and sporicidal properties of trichlorisocyanuric acid with a view to its possible use as a disinfectant. The investigations were performed with cambric test objects. The microbes were: Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and a spore culture of Anthrax. Chloramine was used as the reference disinfectant. The results showed that trichlorisocyanuric acid had a bactericidal effect on Staphylococcus aureus 50 times greater than chloramine, and on Escherichia coli - 10 times greater. A 0.3% solution of trichlorisocyanuric acid killed anthrax spores in 10-15 minutes, whereas 10% chloramine showed no disinfecting effects in 6 hours action. Trichlorisocyanuric acid lost its active chlorine more quickly than chloramine but less quickly than chloride of lime and calcium hypochloride. However, solutions of it proved less stable than

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337/16-59-6-17/46

Some Data on the Sporicidal and Bactericidal Properties of Trichloroisocyanuric Acid

any of the chlorous solutions used for disinfection. A rise in temperature boosted the efficacy of the trichloroisocyanuric acid solutions on both the spore and the vegetative forms. G.M. Ginzburg and A.S. Vinogradov maintained that protein does not play as great a protective role for chloramine as for other disinfectants. The present tests showed that protein somewhat lengthens the time necessary for the acid to exert its bactericidal or sporicidal effect. According to V.I. Vashkov, G.M. Ginzburg, V.M. Kovalev, G.F. Mayorova and Sokoleva, activated solutions of chloramine and chloride of lime may be used for disinfection in tuberculosis, anthrax and other infections. Activation of trichloroisocyanuric acid solutions with ammonium chloride speeded up the death of the spores by only 5-15 minutes. Further study of this preparation as a disinfectant is recommended.

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SOV/16-59-6-17/46

Some Data on the Sporicidal and Bactericidal Properties of Trichlorisocyanuric Acid

There are: 4 tables, 1 graph and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfeksiionnyy institut (Central Disinfection Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/16-59-9-3/47

17(6)

AUTHORS: Alekseyeva, M.I., and Shavyrina, V.V.

TITLE: The Use of 1-chloro- β -naphthol for Disinfection in Tuberculosis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 9, pp 13-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1-chloro- β -naphthol has not been widely used in disinfectant practice because of its low bactericidal activity (Ya.L.Okunevskiy). Vashkov, Chadova, Shavyrina and Ramkova have observed that it has a marked selective action on bacteria of the typhus-enteric group. Subject authors synthesized the substance by chlorinating β -naphthol with sulfuric chloride in chloroform. A water-soap emulsion of the disinfectant was prepared and tested in concentrations ranging from 0.025 to 2% in the laboratory and under field conditions. The disinfecting action of the emulsion was tried out on gauze test-objects, soaked with fowl tuberculosis bacillus or with tuberculosis sputum, and on wooden, painted and plaster surfaces contaminated with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The results proved that 1-chloro- β -naphthol is effective in a concentration 10 times less than that of chloramine. Its other advantages are that it does not discolor linen and has no obnoxious

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SOV/16-59-9-3/47

The Use of 1-chloro- β -naphthol for Disinfection in Tuberculosis

smell. As far as can be observed, it has no toxic properties, although gloves are recommended when handling it due to the increased skin sensitivity it may provoke. For the disinfection of surfaces, crockery, utensils and linen in tuberculosis nidi it is recommended to use a 0.5% water-soap emulsion of 1-chloro- β -naphthol and to allow it to act for 60 minutes.

There are 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut
(Central Disinfection Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1958

Card 2/2

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 1977.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the editor to the author, dated 1977. (Page 1:9)

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 1977. (Page 1:10)

SHAVYRKIN, Yu.

Processing corn for mixed feeds at the Melekess Milling
Combine. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.8:24-25 Ag '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Melekesskogo mel'nichnogo
kombinata.

LIV.; BRAGINSKIY, M.A., inzh.;
G.G., inzh.; PAB.; ABRAMSKAYA, I.B., inzh.;
SKAYA, M.A., inzh.;; Priznani
OLEYNIK, N.N.;; NOVSKAYA, M.A.; SHAYZIN,
A.L.; GERTSVOL'F, B.S.

. Report No.1. Nauch..
Der NIKP

(MIRA 18:2)

~~EL~~ SHAVZIS, A.L.

Agalmatolite as a Valuable Raw Material for Refractories of High Refractoriness. A. L. Shavzia. (*Litcinoe Proizvodstvo*, 1963, (7), 31-32). (In Russian). It was found that agalmatolite fired at 1100° C. forms a white, porcelain-like mass with high mechanical strength and refractoriness of the order of 1000° C.—S. K.

GOLOSOVKER, S.Ya.; SHAVZIS, F.Ya.

Etiology of pyoderma in the newborn. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.1:
33-36 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. V.M.Berman) i kafedry
kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.Ya.Golosovker) Leningradskogo
pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.T.Shutova)
(SKIN--DISEASES) (INFANTS--DISEASES)

AUTHOR: Bilimovich, G. M.
 TITLE: Section of Analytical Chemistry of the VIII International Congress on General and Applied Chemistry
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, No 4, pp 511-512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Approximately 300 persons participated in the work of the Department of Analytical Chemistry, among them representatives of various scientific research institutes, higher schools and industrial enterprises in Russia, scientists from China, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. Approximately 70 reports were heard. In his opening speech I. P. Alimarin reported on the achieved results and on modern problems of analytical chemistry. V. V. Linnayev reported on the application of physico-chemical analysis in heterogeneous systems for the solution of a series of problems in analytical chemistry. V. I. Furmanov reported on modern aims in the use of organic reagents. A. K. Babur showed at the example of halide ions that the complexation reaction between the complexing agent and the analyte is the basis of the separation of the analyte from the matrix. V. M. Babayev and V. M. Kochkina lectured on the stability of oxides of Cu, Co, and Ni as depending on the double character of reaction of some compounds in the formation of complexes. The problem of the application of heteropolymers in analytical chemistry was dealt with in the lectures of Z. P. Shakhova and co-workers, and A. I. Kozlov and N. A. Zolotareva. A large number of lectures dealt with the use of new organic reagents in analysis: A. I. Kuznetsov and M. I. Ivanutina reported on the application of dialky and diaryl dithio-phosphoric acid for the separation of elements, A. A. Kuznetsov used aryl arsenic acid and aryl phosphinic acid. R. P. Lashovskiy and I. V. Kozlov reported on the use of organic reagents in the separation of elements. A. I. Kozlov dealt with the photometric determination of a series of elements using fluorine derivatives. A. I. Chernyshev lectured on the use of halochromism in analytical chemistry. B. M. Bobkina and T. M. Malukhina lectured on the determination of tantalum using differential spectrophotometry. Yu. I. Krasnitskiy and I. A. Stolyarova reported on new highly sensitive analysis methods using an ultraviolet microscope. Several lectures dealt with methodical and theoretical problems of spectrum analysis (G. P. Zakharov and G. A. Shvachin, Z. Ye. Yezhinskiy and co-workers). M. S. Poludnikov and M. S. Nikonova treated the perfection of flame photometry. Several lectures dealt with the determination of elements by polarography (R. P. Krasnitskiy, A. R. Krasnitskiy and I. A. Shvachin). A. I. Kozlov reported results in using the method of electrolysis for the separation of elements. V. A. Yalovik and co-workers. The lecture of R. Y. Malukhina and V. I. Kozlov treated the use of asperometric titration with two electrodes in the chemistry of uranium and thorium. M. M. Senyavin showed possibilities of predicting the conditions of chromatographic separation of elements based on their position in the periodic system. I. A. Polyakovskaya reported on the use of ion exchange in the investigation of the state of substances in solutions. A. V. Yezhinskiy and V. A. Petrushev lectured on the chromatographic separation of a series of elements. Z. G. Polyanskiy reported on adapting the properties of ion exchange resins. V. A. Shvachin and associates reported on the chromatographic proof of semi-micro preparations in liquids of the organum. G. M. Babayev and associates treated the application of high polymers in chromatographic analysis. The lecture of A. A. Krasnitskiy and I. A. Shvachin dealt with gas chromatography. I. A. Shvachin and G. M. Babayev reported on the use of gas chromatography in the investigation of the separation of elements. V. I. Kozlov and associates, for the investigation of the co-precipitation mechanism of ions of rare elements with sulfides (M. A. Kuznetsov) and for determining rare elements by means of isotopic dilution. I. P. Alimarin, G. M. Bilimovich. In the field of elementary organic microanalysis the lectures of R. D. Kozlov, V. A. Shvachin and V. A. Kuznetsov associates have to be mentioned, who treated the elaboration of rapid micro-methods for the simultaneous determination of several elements from one sample: critical of boron, fluorine and silicon-organic compounds.

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

KISTER, E.G.; ZLOTNIK, D.Ye.; POPKOVA, L.M.; NAZAROVA, V.D.; SHASKOL'-
SKAYA, T.P.

Combination chromate reagents for flushing fluids. Burenie
no.9:17-18 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy
tekhniki.

SHAYAKBEROV, N.Sh.

Automatic control of the operations of waste dump winches. Ugol'
35 no.11:34-35 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Rudoupravleniye Tadzhikugol'.
(Automatic control)
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

MUKHAMEDOV, Ya.Yu., rentgenolog; SHAYAKHMEDOVA, R.S., red.; AKSEL'ROD,
M.B., red.; TSAY, A.A., tekhn. red.

[X-ray diagnosis of dyskinesias of the gall bladder] Rentgenodiag-
nostika diskinezii zhelchnogo puzyria. Tashkent, Medgiz, UzSSR,
1961. 120 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(GALL BLADDER--DISEASES)

PARPIYEV, K.M.; SHAYAKHMEDOVA, R.S., red.; AGZAMOV, K., tekhn.red.

[Chronic colitis]Khronicheskie kolity. Tashkent, Medgiz.
UzSSR, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(COLITIS)

KHAKIMOV, Khadzhi Akbarovich, kand. med. nauk; SHAYAKHMETOVA, R.,
red.

[Blood transfusion and donorship] Perelivanie krovi i
donorstvo. Tashkent, Meditsina Uzbekskoi SSR, 1965.
14 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6021605

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/005/1048/1051

AUTHOR: Kovylin, V. M.; Karp, B. Ya.; Shayakhmetov, R. B.

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Structure of the earth's crust and sedimentary strata of the Sea of Japan on the basis of seismological data

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 5, 1966, 1048-1051

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, seismic wave, ocean acoustics, wave propagation, seismograph

ABSTRACT: The cross section profile 500 km in length located in the middle and southern parts of the Sea of Japan was investigated using shot points at depths of 90-150 m, broad-band geophones, and an analyzer for recording bottom reflections. Sea depths and sedimentary bed structures were studied by recording reflected waves when the vessel was in motion. The study of the seismographs indicated the presence of two types of reflected waves P^* and P^M at the distance intervals 10-43 km and 37-81 km, respectively. For the construction of the P^* wave type, it was assumed that its near velocity of propagation in the sedimentary beds was 2.0 km/sec. For the construction of the P^M wave type, using the method of time fields, it was assumed that its velocity of

UDC: 550.834

Card 1/2

MAKSUDOV, Norkhodzha Khodzhayevich, kand. biol. nauk; POGORELKO,
I.P., doktor med. nauk, prof., red.[deceased];
SHAYAKHMEDOVA, R.S., red.

[Production of essential oils (terpenes) and their use in
urolithiasis] Polucheniye efirnykh masel (terpenov) i ikh
primeneniye pri mochekamennoi bolezni. Tashkent, Izd-vo
"Meditaina" UzSSR, 1964. 135 p. (MIRA 18:3)

11(4)

SOV/92-59-3-12/44

AUTHOR: Shayban, D.A., Senior Operator

TITLE: Remodeling of Standard Processing Units (Rekonstruktsiya tipovykh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 3, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, in which E.B. Khesin raised the question of improving designs of future processing units. The author maintains that another question of importance is the standardization of methods to be followed in remodeling units now in operation. Every refinery solves this problem in its own way. It is desirable, however, that the planning organizations develop a standard project for remodeling existing units. The reconstruction of the two-furnace cracking units of the Nefteproyekt type should be carried out on the basis of a standardized design. In the opinion of the author, a furnace and atmospheric columns should be added to the above-mentioned unit and placed ahead

Card 1/2

Remodeling of Standard Processing Units

SOV/92-59-3-12/44

of it. In this case the yields and the processing capacity of the entire combined unit will become equal to those obtained from both the cracking unit and the atmospheric-vacuum pipe still. It is also advisable that the standard reconstruction project provide for the installation of a vacuum column with the goudron flowing to the mild cracking furnace, and the vacuum gas oil flowing to the deep cracking furnace. Mild cracking furnaces should be equipped with side-reactors. Both furnaces will have to operate on narrow petroleum fractions and, as a result, a higher yield of cracked gasoline will be ensured, provided proper operating conditions are maintained. From the economic standpoint a reconstruction of existing units is highly desirable. Funds and equipment should be made available to refineries for this purpose.

ASSOCIATION: Khersonskiy NPZ (The Kherson Refinery)

Card 2/2

SHAYBEKOV, K.A.

3598. SHAYBEKOV, K.A. Oplata Truda Kolkhoznikov-Zhivotnovodov Kazakhstana (Po Sovetskomu Zakonodatel'stvu). Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk Kaz SSR, 1954
95s. 20sm (Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR. Sektor Prava) 5,000ekz. 2r 50k.-
(54-57164) P 331.20:636 (584.6) 4kn. Let No. 3.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

SHAYBEKOV, Kimalkhan Asambekovich; TVERDOV, A. S., red.; KOSAREVA,
Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Wages of collective farmers engaged in field crop cultivation]
Oplata truda kolxoznikov, zaniatykh Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1959. 85 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Collective farms) (Wages)

SHAYBEKOV, S.K.

PANKRATOV, I.F., kandidat yuridicheskikh nauk.

Legal problems concerning wages of collective farm cattle breeders in Kazakhstan ("Wages of collective farm cattle breeders in Kazakhstan, according to Soviet legislation." S.K.Shaibekov, A.G.Ashcheulov. Reviewed by I.F.Pankratov). Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.3:94-97 (MIRA 8:6)

Mr '55.

(Kazakhstan--Collective farms) (Kazakhstan--Wages)
(Shaibekov, S.K.) (Ashcheulov, A.G.)

SHAYBEKOVA, E.A. (Moskva)

Influence of the age factor on the clinical aspects and course
of the manic-depressive psychosis. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issled.
inst. psikh. 103297-24703 (MIRA 1961)

SHAYBER, David Solomonovich; GERVICH, A.K., red.

[Ultrasonic flaw detection] Ul'trazvukovaia defektoskopiia.
Moskva, Metallurgiiia, 1966. 391 p. (P IRA 19:1)

L 24787-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6 JKT/WW

ACC NR: AI 0014221

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/66/002/004/0142/0143

AUTHOR: Panchenkov, A. N.; Lukashenko, A. N.; Shaybo, N. V.

96
85
B

ABSTRACT: None

TITLE: Scientific conference on the hydrodynamics of a submerged foil

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 2, no. 4, 1966, 142-143

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamics, fluid dynamics, flow analysis, cavitation, cavity flow, boundary layer flow

ABSTRACT: A scientific conference on the aerohydrodynamics of a foil near a free surface and a solid surface was held at the Kiev Institute of Hydromechanics of the USSR Academy of Sciences from 28-30 October 1965, with 106 delegates from 45 Soviet institutions participating. The following scientific institutions were represented: Central Scientific-Research Institute im. Academician A. N. Krylov; Central Institute of Aerohydrodynamics; Institute of Hydrodynamics, Siberian Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences; Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute; Leningrad Institute of Water Transportation Engineers; Central Scientific Research Institute of the Maritime Fleet; Novosibirsk and Gor'kiy Institutes of Water Transportation Engineers; Kazan' and Kiev State Universities; Institute of Mechanics, Moscow State University; Kiev Institute of the Civil Air Fleet; and Khar'kov Aviation Institute. Forty-one papers were presented which dealt with actual aerohydrodynamic problems of high-speed objects, among

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ACC NR: AP6014221

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which were the following: A. N. Panchenkov discussed problems of the unsteady motion of a foil at a variable distance from a surface, and the hydrodynamic boundary-value problem of a cavitating submerged foil. K. K. Fedysayevskiy presented an approximate nonlinear theory of a rectangular low-aspect-ratio foil moving near a fluid surface at high Froude numbers. V. I. Rudomanov reported on takeoff (lift) and landing (settling) dynamics of craft utilizing surface effect. V. M. Ivchenko reported on unsteady hydrodynamic problems of supercavitating bodies and the use of electronic digital computers in propeller design. G. A. Ryazanov's paper dealt with electric flow simulation around foils of infinite span, and magnetic flow simulation around foils of finite span. V. V. Kopeyetskiy reported on the use of a magnetic simulation method for estimating the effect of blade thickness in the design of a propeller with a given blade pressure differential. V. A. Kas'yanov and G. N. Boyarskiy reported on investigations made on electrohydrodynamic flows and on boundary-layer control along a foil profile. Ye. D. Udartsev reviewed methods for the laminarization of the boundary layer of electrohydrodynamic flows. Yu. K. Biktimirov reported on specific features in plotting the potential of velocities caused by a source moving in a fluid. R. B. Nudel'man discussed bodies moving in a multilayer fluid, and V. T. Tokarev reported on a quantum-hydrodynamical analogy and its application in hydrodynamics problems. In a final statement, it is mentioned that the conference emphasized the importance and urgency of problems in aerohydrodynamics of a foil near a surface. The lag of Soviet science in the study of supercavitating foils was also mentioned, and a more intense study of three-dimensional cavitation problems was recommended. It was agreed that the proceedings of this conference be published. [CE]

SUB CODE: 13, 01, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD Press: 4250
Card 2/28

SHAYBO, N.V. [Shaibo, M.V.]

Motion of ships on underwater wings. Visti Inst. gidrol.
i gidr. AN URSI 17:34-46 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ships)

SHAYBO, Nikolay Vladislavovich [Shaibov, N. V.]; FAVLENKO, G. Ye.
[Pavlenko, H. I. E.], akademik, otv. red. PECHKOVSKAYA, O. M.
[Piechkovskaya, O. M.], red. izd-va LIBERTYAN, T. R., tekhn.
red.

[Ships on underwater wings] Sudna na podvodnykh krylakh.
Kyiv, Vyd vo Akad. nauk U.S.S.R., 1962. 53 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk U.S.S.R. (for Pavlenko)
(Planing hulls)

10(3); 1(2); 1(9)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2538

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Issledovaniya v oblasti teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy aerogidrodinamiki; sbornik statey (Research in Theoretical and Applied Aero-and Hydrodynamics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 92 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 111) 2,650 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N.S. Arzhanikov, Honored Worker of the RSFSR in Science, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): A. S. Ginevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: E. A. Shekhtman; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, engineers, and students of advanced specialized courses.

COVERAGE: This collection of six papers is concerned with the aerodynamics of wings and shrouded propellers, hydrodynamic lubrication of bearings, and such fundamental problems as the viscosity of fluids and pressure losses due to local drags.

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Research In Theoretical and Applied (Cont.)

3-17, 1955

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface	3
1. Biryukov, Ye.A., Engineer. Damping Due to Lag of the Downwash Behind a Wing of Finite Span	5
This article investigates the effect of a nonstationary vortex sheet on the amplitude and lag of the downwash of a flow behind a wing of finite span. References: 2 Soviet.	
2. Sadekova, G.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Calculation of the Aerodynamic Characteristics of a Sweptback Wing in a Bounded Flow	14
This article investigates the effect of the flow boundaries on aerodynamic characteristics of sweptback wings of arbitrary plan form. References: 2 Soviet and 2 German.	
3. Nikitin, A.K., and V.S. Korchagin, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Twodimensional Nonlinear Problem of the Motion of the Lubricant in a Journal Bearing in the Case of Uniform Rotation and Constant Load	29
This article discusses the problem of the motion of a journal bearing under the assumption of constant load and uniform	

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Research in Theoretical and Applied (Cont.)

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rotational velocity, the entire space between journal and bearing being assumed to be filled by the lubricant. References: 4 Soviet.

4. Shaydakov, V.I., Engineer. Aerodynamic Investigations of a "Shrouded-Propeller" System for Hovering 41
This article attempts to obtain a theoretical solution for the load-supporting characteristics of a shrouded propeller. The paper is of great practical interest because a shrouded rotor-propeller is both the load-carrying and propelling element of a new type of aircraft--the so-called "flying platform". Aerodynamic investigations made by F.P. Kurochkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences at MAI are mentioned.
5. Levkoyeva, N.V., Engineer. On the Problem of Determining Pressure Losses Due to Local Drags 71
This paper presents a critical synopsis of current knowledge regarding pressure losses due to local drags in aircraft hydraulic systems. References: 17 Soviet, 5 German, 2 English, 1 French. 84

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Research in Theoretical and Applied (Cont.)

SOV/2558

6. Reshetnikova, A.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Variation of the Viscosity of Certain Fluids With Pressure

85

The results presented in this paper were obtained in the course of an investigation of the solubility of air in various working fluids used in aircraft hydraulic systems. This phase of the work is an extension of the research started by Candidate of Technical Sciences I.M. Krasov. References: 4 Soviet, 1 translation from English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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S/147/59/000/04/007/020
E022/E435

AUTHOR: Shaydakov, V.I.

TITLE: A New Method for Computing the Vertical Velocity of
Climb of Helicopters ⁴

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya
tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 64-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are several methods in use at present. They are
all based on the approximate expressions for the thrust
and the turning moment of the rotor and are obtained
either from the vortex theory or from the impulse theory.
The most popular method is that due to L.S.Wieldgrube
on account of its simplicity but it has a fundamental
shortcoming in that it is based on the approximation for
the induced velocity. This article presents a new
method free from the above shortcoming. The thrust and
the power of the rotor are given by Eq (1) and (2)
respectively, the coefficient C_T and m_K in these
equations being computed from the blade element theory
as given by Eq (3) and (4) respectively. The meanings
of the symbols in the last two equations are as follows:

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A New Method for Computing the Vertical Velocity of Climb of Helicopters

c_{y7}, c_{x7} - mean values of c_y and c_x for a blade taken at the station $r = 0.7R$

σ_7 - coefficient of solidity of the rotor at that station

K_T and K_P - thrust and power coefficients for the given shape of the blade

Φ - coefficient of non-uniformity of the induced velocity field

κ (≈ 0.94) - coefficient of end losses of the rotor.

The values of K_T , K_P and Φ may be taken from the table and Fig 1, the blades being trapezoidal, having a contraction η and a negative linear twist ($-\Delta\varphi$). The mean reduced velocity of the air in the plane of rotation of the rotor, based on the impulse theory (see Ref 1) is given by Eq (5) which, for the case of hovering ($V_y = 0$), reduces to Eq (6). The power required is then given by Eq (7) where L_p is the power lost in friction of the blade in the air. When the motion is steady and the power L , weight G and ωR are given.

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A New Method for Computing the Vertical Velocity of Climb of Helicopters

then V_1 is given by Eq (8). Assuming now that the induced velocity v_1 is independent from V_y and is always equal to its value at hovering (v_{1B}) then, by Eq (8), the vertical velocity of climb so obtained is underestimated. Giving it the symbol $V_{y\phi}$ Eq (9) follows. All velocities are now referred to the induced velocity, this being denoted by a wave sign over the symbols. Then by Eq (6) and (9), the Eq (10) is derived, where $V_{y\phi}$ is given by Eq (11), this being derived using Eq (1), (2), (3), (4), (6) and (9). In this last relation ξ is the coefficient of power losses which, according to Ref 2, may be taken as equal to 0.811 to 0.84 for single rotor and 0.89 to 0.91 for double rotor-helicopters and q_M is the specific load per unit horse-power. The method of evaluation of the velocity of the vertical climb when the following values are given: H (height of flight), P (specific load kg/m^2 of the rotor disc), q_M , ξ , κ , σ_7 , ωR , η and $\Delta\phi^0$ is as follows.

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A New Method for Computing the Vertical Velocity of Climb of Helicopters

- 1) From the graphs take K_T , K_P , Φ ;
- 2) Determine $C_T = \frac{16P}{(\omega R)^2}$;
- 3) Find C_{y7} and C_{xp7} ;
- 4) Compute v_{1B} ;
- 5) Evaluate $\tilde{V}_{y\Phi}$ from Eq (11);
- 6) Find the true vertical velocity from Eq (12).

This is repeated for several different heights, which enables the graph $V_y = f(H)$ to be drawn. When designing a helicopter, it is often necessary, in order to decide the choice of some design parameters, to be able to compute quickly the velocity of the take-off from the ground. This can be done in the following way:

transform Eq (11) to read as in Eq (13), where η_0 is given by Eq (14) and represents the relative efficiency

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A New Method for Computing the Vertical Velocity of Climb of Helicopters

of the rotor. For modern rotors it may be assumed that $\eta = 2$, $\Delta\varphi = -5^\circ$, $K_T = 0.96$, $K_P = 0.923$, $\Phi = 1.03$. Then a graph of

$$\frac{\eta_0}{\kappa^{3/2}} = f(C_{y707})$$

may be constructed as shown in Fig 2 (which is for the profile NACA 230-11) and used for evaluation of $V_{y\phi}$ in Eq (13). If some further assumptions are made, viz $\eta_0 = 0.7$, $\kappa = 0.94$, the graphs of Fig 3 are obtained which will make easier the choice of the parameters in the preliminary stages of design of a helicopter. Finally, the author computes some data in order to compare his method with that of L.W.Wieldgrube. Three different crafts are considered:
(1) medium weight class ($P = 16 \text{ kg/m}^2$, $\omega R = 200 \text{ m/sec}$ etc)
(2) light class ($P = 8 \text{ kg/m}^2$, $\omega R = 130 \text{ m/sec}$ etc)
(3) a model ($P = 2 \text{ kg/m}^2$, $\omega R = 75 \text{ m/sec}$ etc)
and the results are shown in Fig 4. The two methods

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A New Method for Computing the Vertical Velocity of Climb of
Helicopters

agree pretty well for the medium weight class of
helicopters but the lighter the craft, the greater
the difference between the two methods.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra C-2 Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Chair S-2, Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1959

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S/535/61/000/142/003/003
E191/E481

101200

AUTHOR Shaydakov V.I. Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE Investigation of vertical descent states of a helicopter
SOURCE Moscow Aviatsionnyy institut Trudy No. 142
Voprosy aerodinamiki nesushchikh vintov vertoletov.
81 141

TEXT. The vertical descent of a helicopter proceeds in the so called "vortex ring" and "windmill brake" states in which no clearly defined slipstream exists but viscosity forces produce a characteristic circulation of air around the rotor. Most previous work devoted to these states of operation was purely experimental. Certain earlier theories applicable to windmills do not fit the vertical descent states of a helicopter rotor. In the present paper, a theory is advanced covering the vortex ring and windmill brake states which agrees with experimental results. Consideration is given to the Newton model of flow. Particles of air approaching the boundary of the real slipstream (which terminates due to viscosity) from below entirely lose their

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Investigation of vertical

kinetic energy. The pattern of an "air body" surrounding the rotor is given. The total thrust in the vortex ring state consists of the reactive thrust due to the change of momentum inside the associated body of air moving with the rotor and the thrust due to the drag of the body of air. The reactive thrust is evaluated on the basis of the usual analysis. The drag of the associated air body is evaluated by the assumption that its drag coefficient referred to the rotor disc area is constant and amounts to 1.28. On this basis the experimental relations between the velocity of descent and the local slipstream velocities at the disc and far behind it agree fairly well with the theoretical velocities derived in the present paper. Examining the stability of motion in the vortex ring state it is shown that instability occurs in the state of ideal rotation. It is claimed that this is confirmed by experimental results including flight tests on British and American helicopters. An approximate theory of the rotor in the windmill brake state is put forward. This state begins when the resultant velocity

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Investigation of vertical

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through the disc is directed upwards. A pattern of flow characteristic of this condition is suggested. The total thrust is composed of two parts: one due to the influx of associated mass of air into the slipstream and the other part due to the exchange of momentum with the main slipstream passing through the disc. The development of this assumption is shown to lead, once again, to relations between velocities which agree well with experimental results. On the basis of the theories so described the aerodynamic characteristics (thrust and torque coefficients) are derived for vertical descent states. A derivation is given for computing the vertical descent of a helicopter at partial power. A family of curves, each for a certain disc loading, relates the velocity of descent to the percentage of hovering power. At a disc loading of about 3 lb/ft^2 a rate of descent of 30 fps is reached already at 80% of hovering power. The autorotation of a helicopter rotor with jet engines near the blade tips is examined by the method of the characteristic blade section. It is shown that the assumption of a characteristic section at 70% of the blade radius is valid also in autorotation.

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E191/E481

Investigation of vertical

The stability of autorotation is investigated for blades with jet engines. Russian tests with models have shown stable autorotation up to an effective blade pitch of 8° so that 9° can safely be expected in a full scale rotor. The computation of the rate of descent in vertical autorotation is given and some approximate formulae are derived. The drag coefficient of the rotor in vertical autorotative descent is computed and given as 1.21. The landing of a helicopter by sudden increase of blade pitch near the ground in autorotative descent is examined. The pitch increase criterion for a landing from vertical autorotation is the ratio between the kinetic energy of the rotor and of the machine. A perfect landing can be achieved when this ratio exceeds 1. This ratio as a function of the lift coefficient of the characteristic blade section is given for a helicopter with a turbojet engine at the blade tips and a mechanically driven rotor. Only the former is shown to reach 1 at low lift coefficient. The transition between flight at full power and autorotation is analysed. Numerical examples are given. In

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Typical cases: transition periods of 13 seconds and 9 seconds
and height losses of 170 and 85 m have been computed for a
change between hovering and steady state vertical autorotation.
There are 33 figures and 4 tables.

Contd 5/5

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S/147/60/000/01/005/018

E191/E581

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AUTHOR: Shaydakov, V. I.

TITLE: Theoretical Investigation of the Working of a Lifting
Helicopter Rotor in the State of Vertical Descent

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya
tekhnika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 43-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An elementary theory is proposed for the working of a
lifting rotor in vertical descent with engine-on which
includes the vortex ring and windmill states. The
theory is based on the application of the general
theorems of hydrodynamics. In power-on vertical
descent, viscosity forces cannot be ignored. The
induced velocity variation upstream and downstream of
the rotor shows an acceleration towards the rotor,
further acceleration downstream and subsequent
deceleration. Superimposing the descending motion of
the rotor, surfaces of zero absolute velocity are
found both above the rotor and underneath the rotor.

Card 1/6 Joining these surfaces around the rotor, an air "body"

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Theoretical Investigation of the Working of a Lifting Helicopter
Rotor in the State of Vertical Descent

is obtained surrounded by the relative approach flow. The drag of this "body" is expressed in the usual way, based on a drag coefficient and the cross-section of the air "body". The rotor slipstream opposes this drag by an equal drag. The power to overcome this slipstream drag is supplied by the rotor. The total rotor lift is the sum of the drag opposing that of the air "body" and the reaction due to the impulse created in the circulating flow inside the "body". In the analytical expression for the total lift, the assumptions are made that the velocity distributions are uniform across the disc and in the region of deceleration of the slipstream its energy is entirely converted into heat so that the pressure remains constant. It is shown that the absolute velocity in the rotor is half the absolute velocity in the throat of the slipstream. Certain considerations lead to the assumption that the drag coefficient of the air "body" reduced to the rotor disc

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Theoretical Investigation of the Working of a Lifting Helicopter
Rotor in the State of Vertical Descent

velocity is large so that the retarded velocity is much smaller than the velocity of approach, turbulent conditions exist (roughly so long as the induced velocity is more than half the velocity of descent). Otherwise, an orderly flow prevails. In the computation of the total rotor thrust, a cross-section of the rotor wake above the rotor is chosen, where the absolute velocity is a minimum. The induced velocity at this point is expressed by a formula, due to Sabinin, G.Kh. ("Theory of the Ideal Windmill", Trudy TsAGI, Issue 32, 1927). By this formula, this terminal induced velocity is less than twice the induced velocity in the rotor disc itself. The reduction factor is larger than unity by the ratio of the induced velocity in the disc to the velocity of descent. With these assumptions, the absolute velocities and the induced velocities are computed. Their comparison with other investigations

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Theoretical Investigation of the Working of a Lifting Helicopter
Rotor in the State of Vertical Descent

shown to be inversely proportional to the velocity in the rotor plane and directly proportional to the velocity of descent. This derivative is in fact the rate of change of profile loss power with respect to the velocity of descent. Since this rate of change is small, instability occurs at small rates of descent. This limit of instability is stated to have been observed in the experiments of Stewart and the loss of control experienced by many helicopters. There are 6 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra C-2, Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Chair S-2, Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1959

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80959

S/147/60/000/02/003/020
E191/E481

10.3000

AUTHOR: Shaydakov, V.I.

TITLE: The Effect of the Depth of Fan Position in a Ring Duct on the Aerodynamic Properties of the System under Hovering Conditions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 22-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A ducted fan²³ operating as a flying platform⁴ is examined with a deep ring duct having a flared entry of semi-circular profile. Ideal fluid, uniform distribution of velocity across the fan disc and an absence of losses due to tangential velocity components are assumed. The total thrust is the sum of the fan thrust and the ring thrust. In an earlier analysis of a ducted fan with a shallow ring duct, the ring thrust was expressed as the product of the mass flow and the velocity in the fan disc multiplied by a factor. This factor is plotted in Fig 3 as a function of the ratio of the flare radius to the fan radius (relative flare radius). The factor is unity when the ratio is zero. The curve for a deep duct lies below that for a shallow duct. When the ratio is 0.2, the factor for the deep duct is 0.6 and for the

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The Effect of the Depth of Fan Position in a Ring Duct on the
Aerodynamic Properties of the System under Hovering Conditions

shallow duct 0.72. Comparing the thrust of an unshrouded free propeller with that of a ducted fan of the same diameter, Fig 4 shows the ratio of thrusts against the relative flare radius for the same power input. As the flare radius increases, the thrust of the ducted fan increases towards a limit of 1.26. In the case of a shallow duct, the ducted fan thrust for zero flare radius (plain tube) is the same as that of the unshrouded propeller, but the thrust of the fan in a deep tube is 80% of the free propeller. When the profile losses and the tip losses of the fan are taken into account, the lifting efficiencies of the free propeller and the ducted fan are compared. Fig 5 shows the ratio of the ducted fan to the free propeller efficiencies plotted against the relative flare radius for different free propeller efficiencies, both for deep and shallow ducts. At a flare radius of 0.15, a free propeller with an efficiency of 0.7 gains 16% in efficiency when placed in a deep duct and 10% in a

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The Effect of the Depth of Fan Position in a Ring Duct on the
Aerodynamic Properties of the System under Hovering Conditions

shallow duct. Fig 6 shows the ratio of thrusts of a ducted fan and a free propeller plotted against the relative flare radius when the free propeller efficiency is 0.7, and the same power is absorbed. The curves for both deep and shallow ducts tend to a limit of 1.4. Below a relative flare radius of 0.15, the shallow duct gives more thrust and above this flare radius, less thrust than the deep duct. When the thrust of the ducted fan is compared with that of a free propeller, of the same diameter as the outside diameter of the duct flare (equivalent propeller), the ratio of thrusts is plotted in Fig 7 against the relative flare radius. In the range of radii between 0.15 and 0.4, the ducted fan develops the same thrust as the equivalent propeller. Outside this range the ducted fan has a smaller thrust. Experiments were carried out at the Moscow Aviation Institute with four-bladed single and contrarotating aircraft propellers. The slipstream had almost no contraction when the flare had a lemniscate

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SHAYDAKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating conditions of the vertical descent of a
helicopter. Trudy MAI no.142:81-141 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Helicopters)

YUR'YEV, Boris Nikolayevich, akademik [deceased]; LESNIKOVA, N.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAYDAKOVA, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, otv. red.; BRATUKHIN, I.P.,
prof., zam otv. red.; GORSHKOV, G.B., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR. Vol.1. [Propellers, helicopters] Vozdushnye vinty. Verto-
lety. 1961. 551 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Propellers) (Helicopters)

ACC NR: AP6030250

SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/003/0043/0049

AUTHOR: Shaydakov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of the method of ring vortices to aerodynamic design of lifting rotor systems *2p*

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatzionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 43-49

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, aerodynamic design, aerodynamic lift, vortex flow, helicopter rotor, helicopter, circulatory flow

ABSTRACT: The method of ring vortices, as it is called by the author, used for aerodynamic calculations of lifting rotor systems in axial and oblique flows is described. It yields the same accuracy as ideal rotor theory and is intended for investigating the regime of steep descent of an helicopter in the first approximation. This method uses the Zhukovskiy formula for lift of an airfoil and consists in substituting the vortex cylinder produced by the rotor by a system of discrete ring vortices which is equivalent to the decomposition of a vortex cylinder into ring and longitudinal vortices used in the vortex theory of rotors. The longitudinal vortices are neglected here. The effect of nonlinearity of the axis of the vortex cylinder on the inductive velocity of the rotor is evaluated and found to be less than 2.4%. This

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UDC: 533.695.8

L 43761-66

ACC NR: AP6030250

method may be used for rotors with variable circulation along the radius. Orig. art.
has: 4 figures and 24 formulas. .[AB]

SUB CODE: 01 / SUBM DATE: 03Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5076

LS
Card 2/2

SHAYEGAN, Y. L.

Removal of the injurious effect of β -irradiation of field
crop seeds with the help of physiologically active compounds.
Probl. kosm. biol. 4:469-473 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

TSVETKOVA, I.V.; SHAYDAROV, Yu.I.; ANRAMOVA, V.M.

Characteristics of the nutrition of plants grown in an air
culture for a closed system. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:670-
675 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 14294-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2 GG/RD

ACC NR: AT6003881

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0469/0473

AUTHOR: Shaydarov, Yu. I.

44
5341

ORG: none

17,44,55
TITLE: Elimination of the injurious effects of beta-radiation on the seeds of cultivated plants by means of physiologically active compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 469-473

TOPIC TAGS: beta radiation, radiation plant effect, plant genetics, plant growth, phosphorus, radioisotope, agriculture crop

ABSTRACT: All forms of ionizing radiation characteristically depress the growth and development of plants. This work investigates chemical means of eliminating the injurious effect of increased doses of β -radiation on seeds of corn, lupine, turnip, and spring wheat. Radioactive phosphorus P^{32} was the β -radiation source. The following preparations were used as protective agents: N-(2-pyridyl)-N₄-(2"-hydroxy-1", 4"-naphthoquinon)-4-ylsulfanilamide (designated P-46); di-(para-trichloroacetylaminophenyl) sulfone; and 2-ketnonanoic acid. Half of the seeds were soaked for 2 days

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ACC NR: AT6003881

in a solution of radioactive phosphorus, lightly dried, and then soaked in a 0.01% solution of the preparations for 2 days. The other half were kept in the preparation solutions for 4 days. Seeds soaked in water served as the control. All seeds were then grown in normal soil.

Treatment of corn seeds with radioactive phosphorus lowered the weight of the green mass of corn plants. However, application of the preparations not only eliminated the injurious radiation effect but even increased the harvest as compared with the control. Under these conditions lupine was less responsive than corn to the effects of either ionizing radiation or the preparations. P^{32} clearly exerted a negative influence on spring wheat seeds, and the preparations had the opposite effect. Most effective in this case was P-46, which significantly but not completely decreased the injurious effect of radioactive phosphorus on wheat seeds.

To study the aftereffects of treatment with radioactive phosphorus and P-46, seeds obtained from treated wheat plants were sown the following year. It was found that the harmful effects of ionizing radiation are re-

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L 14293-66

ACC NR: AT6003877

and also the absence of a significant change in the intensity of metabolic processes, indicate that ionizing radiation, in the dose used, does not damage oxidizing systems in the tissues. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.
[ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 008

Card 3/3

L 14258-66 RD
ACC NR: AT6003906

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0670/0675

AUTHOR: Tsvetkova, I. V.; Shaydarov, Yu. I.; Abramova, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Special features of plant feeding under conditions of aeroponic cultivation for a closed system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 670-675

TOPIC TAGS: aeroponics, plant physiology, metabolic waste, fertilizer, sodium chloride, closed ecology system, test chamber, toxicology, excretion, plant growth

ABSTRACT: In order to grow higher plants in closed ecological systems it is necessary to use mineralized products of human wastes. The danger of this procedure stems from the presence of excessive amounts of NaCl in mineralized wastes. In order to evaluate the hazard of NaCl toxicity, experiments were performed at the Artificial Climate Station of the Institute of Plant Physiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. For this purpose

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ACC NR: AT6003906

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sprouts of Chinese cabbage were grown aeroponically. Their roots, suspended in air in a closed compartment, were automatically sprayed with nutrient solutions for 30 sec every 20 min. Aeroponics, with its absence of a substrate, has weight-saving advantages for spaceflight purposes. Three types of nutrient solutions were used: a normal solution without additional salts, the same with NaCl added (0.02--2.0% Cl ions), and solutions composed of mineralized products of human metabolism to which corrective amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and calcium were added. The pH of the solution was maintained at 5.8. The temperature of the chamber ranged from 20 to 25°C, the humidity from 70 to 80%.

Not only did the use of mineralized human wastes not have any toxic effects, but it brought about a stimulation of growth, as indicated by a higher rate of absorption of basic elements of mineral nutrition. On the other hand, the standard nutrient solution used turned out to have toxic properties. But nutrient solutions to which up to 0.1% NaCl had been added did not manifest toxic properties. Apparently, the presence of NaCl in the nutrient solution prevents the accumulation of soluble toxic products of the

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ACC NR: AT6003906

root metabolism or those of the microflora. The addition of NaCl to the mineral nutrient solution caused a sharp increase in absorption of sodium and chlorine ions by the plant. Additions of NaCl of up to 2% did not have any adverse effects on plant growth. On the contrary, the addition of NaCl to the nutrient solution caused a significant increase in the raw weight of the plant although the dry weight was approximately equal to that of plants grown on nutrient solution without additional NaCl. Apparently, the addition of NaCl causes the plant cells to absorb more water, resulting in extra succulence.

Plants grown aeroponically have been shown to possess a higher degree of resistance to salt, apparently because of better aeration and water supply of the root systems. Tests have indicated that even significant concentrations of chlorine in aeroponic culture do not have a toxic effect on the plants. Consequently, the high amount of chlorides in the mineralized products of human metabolism will not result in death of the plants, provided they are grown aeroponically. Orig. art. has 5 tables.

[ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUBJ CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3

VLASOV, I.I., kand. istor. nauk, dots.; ABEYDULLIN, S.K., kand. ist.nauk,
dots. polkovnik; KOVALEV, S.S., kand. ist.nauk, dots., polkovnik;
SHAYDAYEV, M.G., kand. ist.nauk, dots., polkovnik; SHCHEDRINOV,
V.F., kand. ist.nauk, dots.; CHEBUSHEV, I.V., polkovnik, red.;
KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Party and political work in the Soviet Armed Forces; a textbook for
military schools] Partiino-politicheskaia rabota v Vooruzhennykh Si-
lakh SSSR; uchebnoe posobie dlia voennykh uchilishch. Moskva, Voen.
izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Russia--Armed Forces--Political activity)

and the ...

"The most accurate literature formulas for certain types of
functions." *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Leningrad State U.*, Leningrad, 1954.
(Abstract, Feb 55)

OO: Ser. No. 511, No. 1: 55 - Survey of scientific and technical
discovery and invention at Soviet higher educational institutions
(1.4)

SHAYDAYEVA, T.A.

Quadrature formulas with least remainder estimate for certain classes
of functions. Trudy mat. inst. 53:313-341 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Calculus, Integral)

SHAYDENKO, A.

A book about an exceptional Russian gun designer ("Designer
S.I. Mosin" by V.N. Ashurkov. reviewed by A. Shaidenko). Voen.
znan. 25 no. 9:24 S '49. (MIRA 12:12)
(Mosin, Sergei Ivanovich, 1849-1902)
(Ashurkov, V.N.)

S/003/60/000/007/002/002
B023/B077

AUTHORS: Petrukhin, S. S., Shaydenko, A. Ya., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Docents

TITLE: Intercollegiate scientific conference

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, no. 7, 1960, 40-43

TEXT: In a number of technical institutes (the MVTU, the Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute), Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (Moscow Automechanical Institute), Moskovskiy Stanko-instrumental'nyy institut (Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments), the Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Tula Mechanical Institute), the Odessa, Tomsk and Donetsk politekhnicheskiy institut (Polytechnic Institutes), the Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute), the Khar'kov, Tula and Sverdlovsk gornyy institut (Mining Institutes), the Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut (Mining Correspondence Power Engineering Institute) research has already yielded important results. By the order of the Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR (Ministry of Higher and Specialized

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Intercollegiate scientific conference

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Secondary Education of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic)
an intercollegiate scientific conference was held in Tula on automation
in production and on automatic machines. 350 conference participants
representing 76 industrial organizations and institutes in Moscow,
Leningrad, Khar'kov, Novosibirsk, Gor'kiy, Chelyabinsk, Penza, Sverdlovsk,
Vladivostok, Kiyev, Perm', Rostov and other cities were present. The
participants worked in six sections. Over 60 lectures were given. 115
persons took part in the discussion which followed. S. I. Artobolevskiy,
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor lectured on "Theoretical princip-
les of comprehensive automation of production processes". D. V. Charnko
(Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments) spoke on "The
structural system of the development of technological operations and its
principles". B. M. Podchufarov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent
(Tula Mechanical Institute) lectured on "Dynamics of the cyclic automa-
tion". A. A. Andronov, Academician spoke on dynamics of machines in
general, as found in studies of cyclic automation. L. N. Koshkin,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, lectured on "Automation of
production methods, based on rotor lines". At the Odessa Polytechnic

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Institute under A. P. Voloshchenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, studies are being conducted aiming at the analysis of the theory of mass operation. V. F. Preys, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent at the Tula Mechanical Institute spoke on bunker charging of automatic assembly lines. Results of studies of automatic rotor machines (constructed by L. N. Koshkin) were discussed by I. A. Klusov and V. F. Preys, both instructors, Candidates of Technical Sciences (Kafedra "Oborudovaniye shtampovochnogo proizvodstva" (Department for "Equipment for Stamping Production")). Ye. N. Frolovich, Aspirant, spoke on automation based on rotor lines in the field of synthetic products. A. I. Zimin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and A. S. Yezzhev, Engineer, (MVTU) reported on problems in the automation of synthetic pressings. I. M. Kratenko, delegate of the Tula economic administrative rayon reported on the mechanized protection devices in the mines of "Tulaugol" Combine. The studies of the Department of Calculation and Construction of Mining Machines of the Tula Mechanical Institute, conducted in cooperation with Kopeyskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Kopeysk Machine Building Factory), were discussed. Furthermore, the results of the studies of the Sverdlovsk gornyy institut (Sverdlovsk

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Mining Institute), Donetskii politekhnicheskii institut (Donets Polytechnic Institute), Tula Mechanical Institute, Gornyy Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute of Mining) and of the Institut Ukr NIIPROYEKT Gosplana UkrSSR were checked with respect to automation. V. N. Podurayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, talked on "Vibration loops of metals in automatic production lines and automatic workbenches". I. A. Koganov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, (Tula Mechanical Institute) treated a similar subject. At the last general meeting O. A. Chukanov, Docent, Secretary of the Tul'skiy obkom KPSS (Tula District Committee of the CPSU) lectured on the possibilities of automation and mechanization of the Tula rayon. A resolution established that the success does not fully satisfy the daily needs. There are not enough laboratories and skilled workers at the district institutes. Constructive suggestions were made by E. A. Satel', Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; B. S. Balakshin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. The delegates decided 1) to improve the training of engineers in this field; 2) the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education will be asked to:

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Intercollegiate scientific conference

S/003/60/000/007/002/002
B023/B077

convene a methodical conference to check all problems concerning this subject. On the day the conference started all participants received a special edition of the magazine "About Manpower". (Chief Editor O. N. Vinogradov). It contains contributions of the Director of the Institute, S. S. Petrukhin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, M. A. Mamontov, Ya. M. Khaymovich, Professor, M. I. Slobodkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, S. A. Ragozin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, I. A. Klusov, B. M. Podchufarev, both Candidates of Technical Sciences, and A. Ya. Shaydenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent.

ASSOCIATION: Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Tula Mechanical Institute) ✓

Card 5/5

AL'TMAN, M.Z.; SHAYDERMAN, A.L.

Floating vibration-damping collar plate. Stan.i instr. 31 no.11:
38 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Lathes--Attachments)

SHAYDEROV, B.M., redaktor; NAGORNYI A.A., redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A.,
redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Results of operating and maintaining equipment in the petroleum industry; based on data of a meeting of chief engineers of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry] Opyt ekspluatatsii i remonta oborudovaniia v neftianoi promyshlennosti i remont oborudovaniia v neftianoi promyshlennosti; po materialam soveshchaniia glavnykh mekhanikov Ministerstva neftianoi promyshlennosti 15-22 apreliia 1952 g. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 299 p. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Vsesoiuznyye nauchnoye inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo neftyanikov.

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

SHAYDEROV, B.M.; YUDOLOVICH, M.Ya.

[Oil-field mechanic's handbook] Spravochnik mekhanika neftepromyslov.
Sostavili B.M. Shaidarov i M.IA. Udolovich. Vol.2. [Drilling] Burenie.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo neftianoi i gornotoplivnoi
lit-ry. 1953. 539 p. (MLRA 7:2)

(Petroleum--Well boring)

GAYVORONSKIY, A.A.; SHAYDEROV, B.M.

Classification of absorption zones. Neft.khoz.34 no.7:15-18 J1 '56.
(Oil well cementing) (MIRA 9:10)

NAGORNYI, Aleksey Afanas'yevich; MALYSHEV, Konstantin Nikolayevich;
SHAYDEROV, B.M., redaktor; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy redaktor;
TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Organization of preventive repair of equipment used in the
petroleum industry; a reference manual] Organizatsiia planovo-
predupreditel'nogo remonta neftepromyslovogo oborudovaniia;
spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 269 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

LLOYD, MARY, BATHURST, N.Y., CALIFORNIA, 1900.

Pages from the history of the population from West. Knox.
42 no. 9/10/191-0 of cover 240 '91. (MIRA: 27.12)

ACC NR: AP6033448

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0028/0029

INVENTOR: Arkad'yev, V. I. ; Shayderov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for introducing solid inhibitors into oil.["] Class 12, No. 185849

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 18, 1966, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, propellant inhibitor, oil inhibitor

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a device for introducing solid inhibitors into oil. It has a body with intake and outlet connecting pipes and a net. To increase the inhibitor interaction with the oil, to improve the fine dispersion of the inhibitor in the oil, and to prevent the deposition of resin on the inhibitor surface, the connecting pipe for lead in oil is fastened to the body tangentially and is provided with a nozzle, while the connecting outlet pipe is protected by a beaker and net (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Translation]

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.053.3:66.097.7